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NON-OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS

1875

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

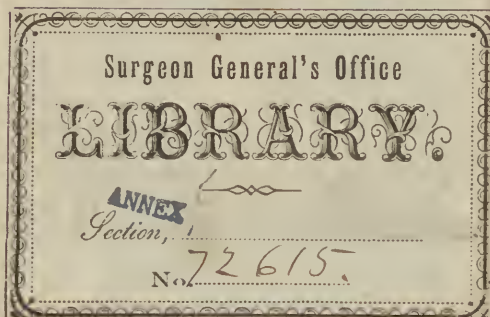
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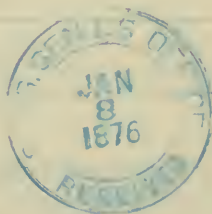
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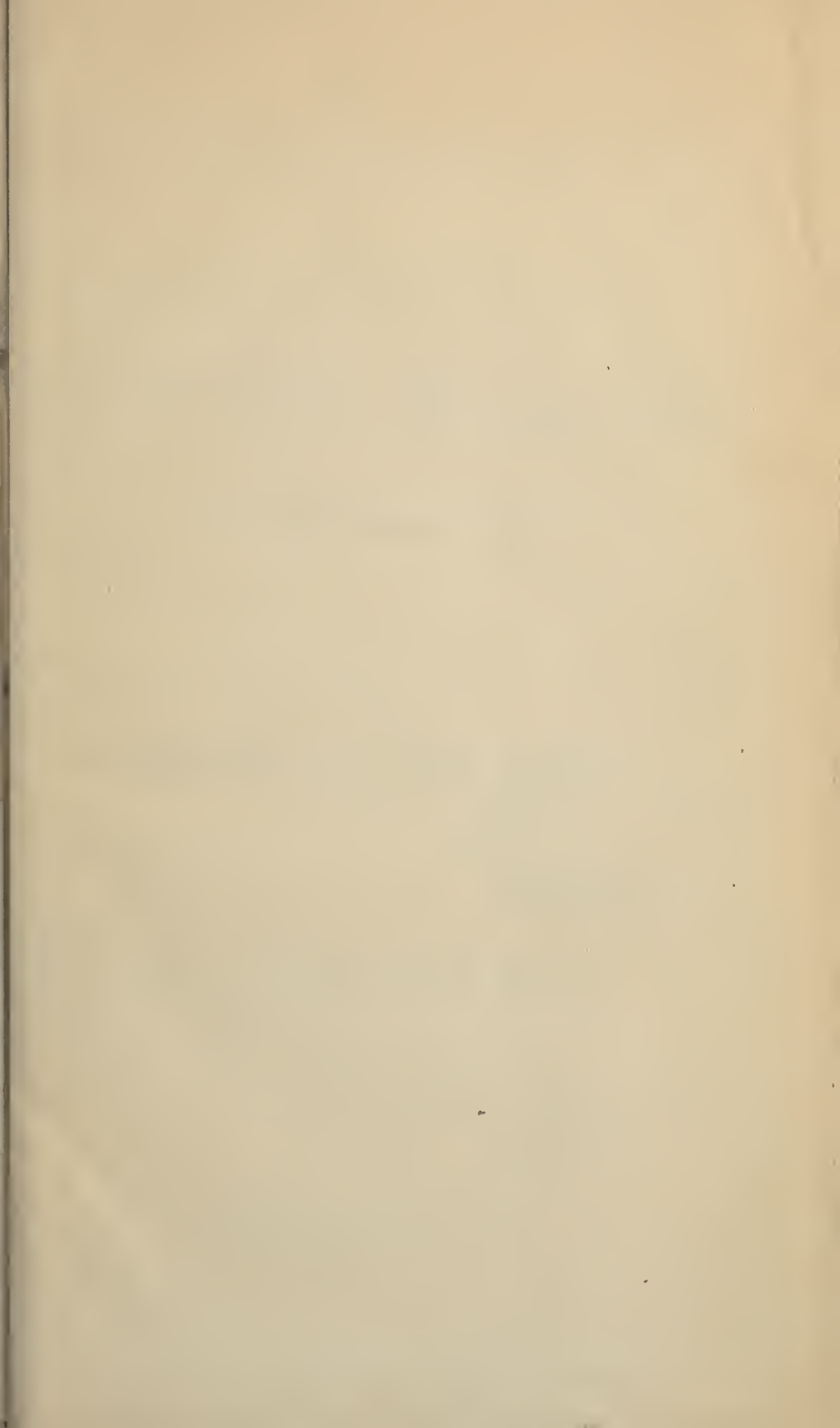
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FORMULÆ

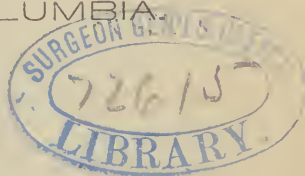
FOR

NON-OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS

IN GENERAL USE

IN THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



Prepared by a Joint Committee of the Medical Society of the District
of Columbia, and the National College of Pharmacy.

Published by E. L. DEVALLE.

WASHINGTON:
CUNNINGHAM & BRASHEARS, PRINTERS,
1875.

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1875

*Extract from minutes of the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees
of the National College of Pharmacy, Tuesday, August 10, 1875.*

"The report of the Committee on Non-Officinal Remedies was received, read, and on motion adopted, and ordered to be printed with the concurrence of the Medical Society, as the Formule for non-officinal preparations in general use in the District of Columbia."

R. B. FERGUSON, *President.*

J. C. FILL, *Secretary.*

At the regular meeting of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, held October 20, 1875, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Society accept the report of the Committee appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the National College of Pharmacy in the revision of local formule in use in this District, and that the formule, appendix, and recommendations of the Joint Committee be adopted as submitted."

J. W. H. LOVEJOY, M. D.,

President.

C. H. A. KLEINSCHMIDT, M. D.,

Secretary.

CONTENTS.



	PAGE.
PREFACE.....	5
FORMULARY:	
Elixirs	11
Spice Plaster.....	20
Fluid Extract of Guarana	20
Glycerite of Hypophosphites	21
Liniments	22
Liquores and Solutions	22
Lotion of Chloral and Camphor	25
Mixtures	25
Oils	27
Powders.....	28
Breast Tea	29
Spirit of Orange.....	29
Syrups	29
Tinctures.....	40
Ointments.....	41
Wines.....	43
APPENDIX:	

Table of Quantities not to be exceeded in prescriptions, without the use of the "caution mark."	47
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PREFACE.

The following circular letter will account for the appearance of this pamphlet:

"CIRCULAR LETTER.

"NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1875.

"To the Members of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions in the District of Columbia :

"The National College of Pharmacy, impressed with the serious disadvantages arising from the notorious multiplicity and want of uniformity of certain unofficinal medicinal preparations in general use in this District, and believing that the employment of materia medica of uncertain kind and quality is unworthy of professional sanction, have invited the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to unite with them in an earnest effort to remedy this evil. The invitation was courteously accepted, and a joint committee from the two bodies instructed to prepare and submit a series of reliable formulæ for such of these preparations as may be deemed of sufficient importance.

"The Committee—consisting of Doctors James W. H. Lovejoy, J. E. Morgan, J. C. Reily, C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, and Chas. W. Franzoni on the part of the Medical Society, and Messrs. Chas. Becker, F. S. Gaither, W. S. Thompson, W. G. Dneckett, and Osear Oldberg from the College—after determining upon a general plan, and a comprehensive schedule of preparations, which, it is believed, should be embraced in the forthcoming formulary, agreed to entrust

the pharmaceutical part of the work to the gentlemen representing the College of Pharmacy.

"It is important that these formulæ, which, it is hoped, will be formally adopted by the Medical Society and the College, should meet the approval of all, so far as that is possible, for, if adopted, it will be understood that whenever any one of the preparations for which a formula has been thus established shall be prescribed, the prescriber refers to the product obtained by said formula, which should, therefore, invariably be dispensed in such cases, unless otherwise specifically expressed. The hope is, moreover, entertained that physicians may have no further occasion to prescribe remedies prepared by the many, and of too varied quality and strength.

"You are therefore respectfully invited to furnish such information or suggestions bearing upon this subject as you may think useful; either naming preparations which, in your judgment, should have a place in the list, or submitting formulæ for their facture, accompanied, if practicable, by samples. All classes of non-official preparations will be considered, including elixirs, syrups, wines, mixtures, chemicals, &c.

"Very respectfully,

"CHARLES BECKER,

"F. S. GAITHER, Phar. D.,

"W. S. THOMPSON,

"W. G. DUCKETT,

"OSCAR OLDBERG, Phar. D.,

"*Sub-Committee.*"

The committee have finished their labor and beg to present herewith the adopted formulæ. These have been carefully selected or prepared, tried, and perfected, and it is believed that they will be readily understood and carried out with satisfactory results.

The formulary embraces so-called non-official preparations in general use in the District of Columbia, with the exception of some which it was deemed proper to omit. Among the adopted formulæ will be found a few which are already published in accepted standard works. They were reproduced in this collection either because other formulæ for the same preparations are also in use, or because it was thought convenient to include as nearly all of this class of preparations as may be in one volume.

These formulæ are virtually official so far as the District of Columbia is concerned.

“Elixir Aurantii” was selected by the committee as the most satisfactory “simple elixir.” It constitutes the body of nearly all the elixirs herein formulated, and it is expected that prescribers will employ it as a general vehicle for the soluble salts in preference to any other of a similar character. The quantity of the salt to be dissolved in a certain quantity of the elixir may be stated in the prescription.

In all cases the dispenser will follow the directions of this formulary, unless otherwise expressly ordered.

Elixirs, as a rule, should exhibit a perfectly neutral reaction on litmus paper, and it is suggested that deodorized alcohol be used in their facture. This class of preparations are, in the opinion of the committee, best clarified by agitation with paper pulp, reduced to a minute state of division by trituration with a small portion of the elixir, and permitted to remain in contact with the whole bulk of the liquid about twenty-four hours previous to filtration. Sixty grains of filtering paper is sufficient to render one pint of Elixir Aurantii perfectly clear and limpid. Clarified Elixir of

Orange should be kept on hand in sufficient quantity to meet any emergency.

It is thought that the formula adopted for the preparation of the Calisaya Elixir is more rational, convenient, and reliable than any in which the bark is used. It affords a product which truly represents the medicinal properties of the bark, being based upon the average proportion of the various alkaloids found in the best samples of Calisaya bark, as estimated from the analyses of trustworthy authorities.

Attention is invited to the fact that, with a single exception, all preparations containing Strychnia embraced in this formulary, contain that alkaloid in the proportion of one-sixty-fourth grain to each fluidrachm. The "Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinia, and Strychnia" constitutes the exception, and in it there is one-thirty-second grain of Strychnia in each fluidrachm.

In the very pleasant intercourse which obtained between the representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical associations of the District on their joint "Committee on Non-Officinal Remedies," it was thought not inconsistent with our duties to discuss the question of establishing proper precautionary measures in prescribing and dispensing unusually large doses of potent remedies, and it was agreed to recommend that a table of maximum doses, similar to the one prescribed in the German Pharmacopœia, (necessarily arbitrary,) be embraced in this formulary, (see Appendix;) and that, when any agent enumerated in said table is prescribed in quantities exceeding such maximum doses, an *exclamation point* (!)

be put opposite the name of that agent on the left of the body of the prescription, to indicate that the prescriber is aware of the unusual size or frequency of the dose. It is hoped that physicians will make use of this *caution sign* in all cases where a doubt is likely to arise as to the propriety of dispensing the medicine without previous consultation with the prescriber. The exclamation point was adopted in preference to any other arbitrary sign, because legalized for the same use in leading pharmacopœias of the Old World, and as no other sign ever proposed has been adopted to any great extent, it is earnestly hoped that other medical and pharmacaal associations will follow our example, and thus help to make this, *the* caution-mark of Germany and Sweden, our common sign the world over.

It is moreover suggested that when large quantities of powerful remedies are prescribed *for external use*, the prescriber will so state in writing.

In conclusion, it is suggested that a permanent joint committee of the Medical Society and the College of Pharmacy on non-official remedies might render important services in the examination of new remedies introduced into the practice of medicine, with reports to their respective associations on their therapeutical virtues and chemical and pharmaceutical character and composition. The facts thus arrived at would doubtless be found valuable in the contemplated future revisions of this formulary.

WASHINGTON, September, 1875.

FORMULARY.

ELIXIRS.

ELIXIR AMMONII BROMIDI.

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM.

[One fluidrachm contains five grains of the salt.]

Take of Bromide of Ammonium, six hundred and forty grains;

Elixir of Orange, sixteen fluidounces.

Dissolve and filter.

ELIXIR AMMONII VALERIANATIS.

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM.

[One fluidrachm contains two grains of the salt.]

Take of Valerianate of Ammonium, two hundred and fifty-six grains;

Water, one fluidounce;

Elixir of Orange, fifteen fluidounces;

Water of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Salt with the Water, and add gradually Water of Ammonia until a solution neutral to test-paper is obtained. Mix this solution with the Elixir of Orange, and filter.

ELIXIR AURANTII.**ELIXIR OF ORANGE.**

Take of Spirit of Orange, four fluidounces;
 Stronger Alcohol, twenty-eight fluidounces;
 Simple Syrup,
 Water, of each, forty-eight fluidounces;
 Caramel, four fluidrachms.

Mix the Spirit of Orange, Alcohol, Simple Syrup, and Water. Clarify the mixture with paper pulp, (see p. 7,) filter, and add the Caramel to the filtrate.

ELIXIR CALISAYÆ.**CALISAYA ELIXIR.**

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, seventy-two grains;
 Sulphate of Cinchonia, twenty-four grains;
 Sulphate of Quinidia, twenty grains;
 Sulphate of Cinchonidia, twelve grains;
 Elixir of Orange, eight pints.

Triturate the mixed Sulphates with one pint of the Elixir; pour the mixture into a glass flask and heat in water bath until solution is effected; while still hot, add the remainder of the Elixir. When cold, filter.

ELIXIR CALISAYÆ FERRATUM.**ELIXIR OF CALISAYA AND IRON.**

[One fluidrachm contains two grains of the Ammonio-Citrate of Iron.]

Take of Citrate of Iron and Ammonium, two hundred
 and fifty-six grains;

Calisaya Elixir, sixteen fluidounces.

Dissolve, and filter.

ELIXIR CALISAYÆ, FERRI ET BISMUTHI.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, IRON, AND BISMUTH.

[One fluidrachm contains two grains of the Ammonio-Citrate of Iron and one grain of the Ammonio Citrate of Bismuth.]

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium, one hundred and twenty-eight grains;

Elixir of Calisaya and Iron, sixteen fluidounces;

Water of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium in the Elixir; add Water of Ammonia carefully until the reaction is perfectly neutral; then filter.

ELIXIR CHINOIDINI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF CHINOIDIN.

[One fluidrachm contains two grains of Chinoidin.]

Take of Chinoidin, two hundred and fifty-six grains;

Acetic Acid, four fluidrachms;

Water, two fluidounces;

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, six and one-half fluidrachms;

Spirit of Nutmeg, two minims;

Stronger Alcohol, six fluidrachms;

Brandy, four fluidounces;

Elixir of Orange, eight fluidounces.

Dissolve the Chinoidin in the Acetic Acid and Water. Add the Fluid Extract, Spirit of Nutmeg, Alcohol, and Brandy, previously mixed. Filter, and mix the filtrate with the Elixir of Orange.

ELIXIR CORYDALIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF CORYDALIS.

Take of Elixir of Orange, ten fluidounces;
 Stronger Alcohol, two fluidounces;
 Fluid Extract of Corydalis,
 Fluid Extract of Stillingia, of each, one fluid-
 ounce;
 Fluid Extract of Prickly Ash Bark, four
 fluidrachms;
 Fluid Extract of Blue Flag, one and one-half
 fluidounces;
 Iodide of Potassium, three hundred and sixty
 grains.

Mix the Liquids in the above order; dissolve in the mixture the Iodide of Potassium; set aside for twenty-four hours, and then filter.

ELIXIR FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS.

ELIXIR OF PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

[One fluidrachm contains two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron.]

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, two hundred and fifty-
 six grains;

Elixir of Orange, sixteen fluidounces.

Dissolve and filter.

ELIXIR FERRI ET QUINÆ PHOSPHATUM.

ELIXIR OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON AND QUINIA.

[One fluidrachm contains one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron and one-half grain of the Alkaloid Quinia.]

Take of Quinia, sixty-four grains;

Pyrophosphate of Iron, one hundred and
 twenty-eight grains;

Stronger Alcohol, two fluidounces;
 Water,
 Syrup, of each, three fluidounces;
 Elixir of Orange, eight fluidounces.

Dissolve the Quinia in the Alcohol, and the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Water. Mix the two solutions, and add the Syrup and the Elixir. Filter, if necessary.

ELIXIR FERRI, QUINIAE, ET STRYCHNIAE PHOSPHATUM.

ELIXIR OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUINIA AND STRYCHNIA.

[One fluidrachm contains one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron, one-half^f grain of Quinia, and one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia.]

Take of Strychnia, two grains;
 Quinia, sixty-four grains;
 Pyrophosphate of Iron, one hundred and twenty-eight grains;
 Stronger Alcohol, two fluidounces;
 Water,
 Syrup, of each, three fluidounces;
 Elixir of Orange, eight fluidounces.

Dissolve the Strychnia, and afterwards the Quinia, in the Alcohol. Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Water. Mix the two solutions, and add the Syrup and the Elixir. Filter, if necessary.

ELIXIR GENTIANÆ.

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN.

Take of Fluid Extract of Gentian, one fluidounce;
 Elixir of Orange, fifteen fluidounces.
 Mix and filter,

ELIXIR GENTIANÆ FERRATUM.

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN AND IRON.

[One fluidrachm contains one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron.]

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, one hundred and
twenty-eight grains;

Elixir of Gentian, sixteen fluidounces.

Dissolve and filter.

ELIXIR GUARANÆ.

ELIXIR OF GUARANA.

[Ten grains to each fluidrachm.]

Take of Fluid Extract of Guarana, two fluidounces;

Stronger Alcohol, two fluidounces;

Elixir of Orange, eight fluidounces.

Mix and filter.

ELIXIR LITHII CITRATIS.

ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF LITHIUM.

[One fluidrachm contains two grains of the salt.]

Take of Citrate of Lithium, two hundred and fifty-six
grains;

Elixir of Orange, sixteen fluidounces.

Dissolve.

ELIXIR PEPSINÆ ET BISMUTHI.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN AND BISMUTH.

[One fluidrachm contains two grains each of Saccharated Pepsin and
Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth.]

Take of Saccharated Pepsin,

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium, of each,
two hundred and fifty-six grains;

Stronger Alcohol,
 Rose Water, of each, two fluidounces;
 Sugar, five troyounces;
 Caramel, thirty minims;
 Water,
 Water of Ammonia, of each, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium in eight fluidounces of Water, filter and dissolve the Pepsin, and then the Sugar in the filtrate, without heat. Mix the Alcohol and Rose Water, and add the mixture to the solution. Neutralize the elixir carefully with Water of Ammonia, add the caramel, and strain through Canton flannel, without pressure, adding enough Water through the strainer to make the finished Elixir measure one pint.

ELIXIR PEPSINÆ, BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNIÆ.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNIA.

[One fluidrachm contains two grains each of Saccharated Pepsin and Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth, and one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Sulphate of Strychnia.]

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, two grains;
 Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth, sixteen fluid-
 ounces.
 Dissolve.

ELIXIR PICIS LIQUIDÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TAR.

Take of Wine of Tar, sixteen fluidounces;
 Syrup of Wild Cherry,

Syrup of Tohu, of each, four fluidounces;
 Refined Wood Naptha, one fluidounce;
 Sulphate of Morphia, four grains.

Mix. Dose.—Two teaspoonfuls.

ELIXIR POTASSII BROMIDI.

ELIXIR ON BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

[One fluidrachm contains five grains of the salt.]

Take of Bromide of Potassium, six hundred and forty grains;

Elixir of Orange, sixteen fluidounces.

Dissolve and filter.

ELIXIR PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ FERRATUM.

ELIXIR OF WILD CHERRY AND IRON.

Take of Tasteless Tincture of Iron, ten fluidrachms;

Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry, one fluidounce;

Elixir of Orange, fourteen fluidounces.

Mix.

ELIXIR RUBI TRIVIALIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF DEWBERRY ROOT.

Take of Dewberry Root, in coarse powder, four troy-ounces;

Galls, in powder, two hundred and forty grains;

Kino, in powder, two hundred and forty grains;

Cinnamon, in powder, one hundred and twenty grains;

Cloves, in powder, sixty grains;

Capsicum, in powder, ten grains ;
 Tincture of Opium, one fluidounce ;
 Spirit of Peppermint, one and one-half fluid-
 drachms ;
 Brandy, two pints ;
 Sugar, fourteen troyounces.

Digest for fourteen days ; express, filter, and dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate.

Dose.—One teaspoonful for an adult.

ELIXIR SODII BROMIDI.

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF SODIUM.

[One fluidrachm contains five grains of the salt.]

Take of Bromide of Sodium, six hundred and forty grains ;

Elixir of Orange, sixteen fluidounces.

Dissolve and filter.

ELIXIR SUMBUL COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF SUMBUL.

Take of Fluid Extract of Sumbul, one fluidounce ;

Alcohol, two fluidounces ;

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonium, nine fluidounces ;

Elixir of Orange, four fluidounces.

Mix in the above order, and filter.

ELIXIR TARAXACI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF DANDELION.

Take of Fluid Extract of Dandelion, six fluidrachms;
 Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry, four fluid-
 drachms;
 Fluid Extract of Gentian,
 Fluid Extract of Liquorice, of each one fluid-
 drachm;
 Elixir of Orange, fourteen and one-half fluid-
 ounces.

Mix and filter.

 PLASTER.

 EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM.

SPICE PLASTER.

Take of Cloves, powdered,
 Cinnamon, powdered,
 Ginger, powdered, of each, sixty grains;
 Capsicum, powdered,
 Camphor, powdered, of each, thirty grains;
 Simple Cerate, three hundred and sixty grains.

Mix.

 FLUID EXTRACT.

 EXTRACTUM GUARANÆ FLUIDUM.

FLUID EXTRACT OF GUARANA.

Take of Guarana, in fine powder, sixteen troyounces;
 Stronger Alcohol,
 Water, of each, a sufficient quantity.

Mix ten fluidounces of Alcohol with six fluidounces of Water, and moisten the powdered Guarana with four fluidounces of the mixture. Pack it into a conical percolator and add the remainder of the mixture. Continue the percolation with Dilute Alcohol until twenty-four fluidounces of percolate have been obtained. Set aside the first fourteen fluidounces that pass, and evaporate the remainder by water-bath to two fluidounces. Mix these with the reserved portion, and filter.

GLYCERITE.

GLYCERITUM HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

GLYCEROLE OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Take of Hypophosphite of Calcium, one and one-half troyounces;

Hypophosphite of Sodium,

Hypophosphite of Potassium, of each, two hundred and forty grains;

Sugar, eight troyounces;

Glycerin, sixteen fluidounces;

Boiling Water, ten fluidounces;

Orange Flower Water, one fluidounce;

Oil of Bitter Almond, two minims.

Dissolve the Salts in the Water and filter. Dissolve the Sugar in the solution with the aid of heat. Strain, and then add the other ingredients.

LINIMENTS.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM.

STOKES' LINIMENT.

Take of Oil of Turpentine, three fluidounces;
 Oil of Lemon, one fluidrachm;
 Yolk of Egg, one troyounce;
 Rose Water, three fluidounces;
 Acetic Acid, one-half fluidounce.

Mix, and agitate briskly until the mixture shall have become perfectly homogeneous.

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CROTON LINIMENT.

Take of Croton Oil,
 Oil of Sassafras,
 Oil of Turpentine, of each, one fluidounce;
 Olive Oil, two fluidounces.

Mix.

LIQUORS AND SOLUTIONS.

LIQUOR ACIDI SALICYLICI.

SOLUTION OF SALICYLIC ACID.

[One fluidounce contains twenty grains of the Acid.]

Take of Salicylic Acid,
 Phosphate of Ammonium, of each, twenty grains;
 Glycerin,

Water, of each, four fluidrachms.
 Make a solution, and filter.

LIQUOR CALCII SULPHURATI.

SOLUTION OF SULPHURATED LIME.

Take of Sulphur, seven hundred grains;
 Lime, one thousand four hundred grains;
 Water, sixteen fluidounces.

Boil together in a porcelain capsule about an hour, stirring occasionally with a glass rod, replacing from time to time the water lost by evaporation. Allow it to settle, decant the clear liquid, and keep in a well-closed bottle.

LIQUOR ERGOTÆ.

LIQUOR OF ERGOT.

Take of Ergot, in coarse powder, six troyounces;
 Water, sixteen fluidounces;
 Stronger Alcohol, eight fluidounces.

Macerate the Ergot with the Water for twelve hours. Then add the Alcohol, and continue the maceration for ten days. Filter.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ CITRATIS.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MORPHIA.

[One fluidrachm represents two grains of Morphia.]

Take of Morphia, sixteen grains;
 Citric Acid, eight grains;
 Cochineal, one-half grain;

Water, seven fluidrachms;
 Stronger Alcohol, one fluidrachm.
 Triturate together, and filter.

LIQUOR PEPSINÆ.

LIQUID PEPSIN.

Take of Saccharated Pepsin, sixty-four grains;
 Muriatic Acid, one fluidrachm;
 Water, five fluidounces;
 Glycerin, three fluidounces.

Macerate until the Pepsin is dissolved, and strain through Canton flannel.

LIQUOR SODII TARTRC-CITRATIS.

SOLUTION OF TARTRC-CITRATE OF SODIUM.

Take of Bicarbonate of Sodium, three hundred and ninety grains;
 Tartaric Acid, a sufficient quantity;
 Citric Acid, thirty grains;
 Simple Syrup, one and one-half fluidounce;s
 Tincture of Fresh Lemon Peel, thirty minims;
 Water, ten and one-half fluidounces.

Dissolve three hundred and sixty grains of the Bicarbonate of Sodium in the Water; add three hundred and sixty grains of Tartaric Acid, or a slight excess. Filter. Add the Syrup and the Tincture. Lastly, introduce the Citric Acid and thirty grains of Bicarbonate of Sodium, and bottle immediately and securely.

LOTION.

LOTIO CHLORALIS CAMPHORATA.

LOTION OF CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.

Take of Hydrate of Chloral,

Camphor, of each, one troyounce.

Triturate together until a perfect solution has been obtained.

MIXTURES.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. (Parrish.)

PARRISH'S CAMPHOR MIXTURE.

Take of Camphor Water, three fluidounces;

Compound Spirit of Lavender, one fluidounce;

Sugar, sixty grains.

Dissolve the Sugar in the Camphor Water, and add the Compound Spirit of Lavender.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA. (Hope.)

HOPE'S CAMPHOR MIXTURE.

Take of Nitrous Acid of Commerce, one fluidrachm;

Tincture of Opium, forty minims;

Camphor Water, eight fluidounces.

Mix.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA. (Dewee.)

DEWEE'S CARMINATIVE.

Take of Carbonate of Magnesium, thirty grains;

Tincture of Assafetida, forty minims
 Tincture of Opium, twenty minims;
 Sugar, sixty grains;
 Water, one fluidounce.

Mix.

MISTURA HÆMOSTATICA.

WARREN'S STYPTIC.

Take of Sulphuric Acid, three hundred grains;
 Oil of Turpentine, one hundred and twenty
 grains;
 Dilute Alcohol, five hundred grains.

Introduce the Acid into a large porcelain capsule; add the Oil of Turpentine carefully, drop by drop. When effervescence has ceased, add the Dilute Alcohol cautiously.

MISTURA PHOSPHATICA.

PHOSPHATIC EMULSION.

Take of Dilute Phosphoric Acid, one and one-half fluid-
 ounces;
 Yolk of Eggs, three troyounces;
 Cod Liver Oil, eight fluidounces;
 Glycerin, two and one-half fluidounces;
 Oil of Bitter Almond, twenty minims;
 New England Rum, eight fluidounces;
 Orange Flower Water, a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the yolk to a smooth paste; add gradually the oils with constant trituration; then add eight fluidounces of Orange Flower Water during brisk agitation. Lastly,

add the Glycerin, Rum, Phosphoric Acid, and enough Orange Flower Water to make the finished emulsion measure thirty-two fluidounces.

OILS.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED ALMOND OIL.

Take of Almond Oil, any convenient quantity.

Heat it gradually, in a glass vessel, on the sand-bath to 482° F., and keep at that temperature for ten or fifteen minutes. Let cool, and filter, if necessary.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ CUM CALCII PHOSPHATE.

COD LIVER OIL WITH PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Take of Phosphate of Lime, two hundred and fifty-six grains ;

Cod Liver Oil, eight fluidounces ;

Glycerin, two fluidounces ;

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, six fluidounces ;

Oil of Bitter Almond, two minims.

Mix.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM.

PHOSPHORATED OIL.

[One hundred grains contain one grain of Phosphorus,]

Take of Phosphorus (transparent,) ten grains ;

Stronger Ether, one hundred and ninety grains ;

Prepared Almond Oil, eight hundred grains.

Put the Prepared Almond Oil and the Phosphorus in a

perfectly dry and well-closed bottle capable of holding one thousand grains ; heat in water-bath until the Phosphorus is melted, agitate until dissolved, and when cool add the Ether.

N. B.—Keep the preparation in a moderately warm place.

POWDERS.

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS, (Ph. Germ.)

COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER.

Take of Senna, powdered,
 Liquorice Root, powdered, of each, two hundred parts ;
 Fennel Seed, powdered,
 Washed Sulphur, of each, one hundred parts ;
 Sugar, powdered, six hundred parts.

Mix.

PULVIS RHEI CUM MAGNESIA.

COMPOUND ANISE POWDER.

Take of Heavy Calcined Magnesia, three hundred and sixty grains ;
 Rhubarb, powdered, one hundred and eighty grains ;
 Oil of Anise, forty minims ;
 Stronger Alcohol, one fluidrachm.

Mix the Powders, and add the Oil dissolved in the Alcohol ; triturate until thoroughly mixed.

SPECIES.

SPECIES PECTORALES, (Ph. Germ.)

BREAST TEA.—*G. Brustthee.*

Take of Marshmallow Root, cut, eight parts;
 Peeled Liquorice Root, cut, three parts;
 Florentine Orris, cut, one part;
 Coltsfoot, cut, four parts;
 Common Mullein Flowers, cut,
 Star-Anise, bruised, of each, two parts.

Mix.

SPIRIT.

SPIRITUS AURANTII.

SPIRIT OF ORANGE.

Take of Fresh Oil of Sweet Orange Peel, one fluid-
 ounce;
 Stronger Alcohol, fifteen fluidounces.

Mix.

SYRUPS.

SYRUPUS ACTÆÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ACTÆÆ.

Take of Fluid Extract of Cimicifuga, two fluidounces;
 Fluid Extract of Senega, one fluidounce;
 Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, four fluid-
 drachms;
 Extract of Liquorice, one-half troyounce;

Wild Cherry Bark, powdered, two troyounces;
 Water, a sufficient quantity;
 Sugar, thirty-six troyounces.

Dissolve the Extract of Liquorice in twenty-eight fluid-ounces of Water, and mix the solution with the Fluid Extracts. Percolate the Powdered Wild Cherry Bark with the mixture, returning the percolate until it passes perfectly clear. Add through the percolator as much Water as may be required to obtain twenty-eight fluidounces of percolate. In this dissolve the Sugar without heat, and strain, if required.

SYRUPUS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CANADA SNAKEROOT.

Take of Canada Snakeroot, in coarse powder, one troy-ounce;

Stronger Alcohol, three fluidounces;

Powdered Cochineal, ten grains;

Carbonate of Potassium, twenty grains;

Wine of Ipecacuanha, one-half fluidounce;

Sugar, twelve troyounces;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Alcohol with six fluidounces of Water. Macerate the Canada Snakeroot in this menstruum for twenty-four hours. Strain. Percolate the tincture thus obtained through the Root, returning the percolate until it passes clear; and displace the menstruum retained by the powder with a sufficient quantity of Water to make the liquid measure nine fluidounces. To this, add the Cochineal,

Carbonate of Potassium, Wine, and Sugar. Agitate the mixture until the Sugar is dissolved.

SYRUPUS ASSÆ FÆTIDÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ASSAFETIDA.

Take of Assafetida, one troyounce;
 Carbonate of Magnesium, two troyounces;
 Infusion of Wild Cherry, a sufficient quantity;
 Sugar, twenty-four troyounces.

Triturate the Assafetida and the Carbonate of Magnesium with sixteen fluidounces of the Infusion, gradually added. When a uniform mixture has been obtained, filter, and add enough Infusion of Wild Cherry through the filter to make sixteen fluidounces of filtrate. Lastly, add the Sugar, and dissolve without heat.

SYRUPUS BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

SYRUP OF BALSAM OF PERU.

Take of Balsam of Peru, two hundred and forty grains;
 Stronger Alcohol, four fluidrachms;
 Carbonate of Magnesium, two hundred and forty grains;
 Sugar, twelve troyounces;
 Water, eight fluidounces.

Dissolve the Balsam in the Alcohol. Triturate the solution with the Carbonate of Magnesium and one troyounce of Sugar, adding gradually the Water. Filter. Dissolve the remainder of the Sugar in the filtrate.

SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS.

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Take of Lactophosphate of Lime, two hundred and fifty-six grains;
 Muriatic Acid, three and one-half fluidrachms;
 Simple Syrup, twelve fluidounces;
 Water, four fluidounces.

Dissolve the Lactophosphate of Lime in the Water and Acid, and lastly, add the Syrup.

SYRUPUS CHONDRI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CARRAGEEN.

Take of Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, sixty minims;
 Fluid Extract of Squills,
 Fluid Extract of Senega, of each, two fluid-ounces;
 Irish Moss, sixty grains;
 Sugar, one hundred troyounces;
 Camphorated Tincture of Opium, three and one-half fluidounces;
 Water, three and one-half pints.

Make a syrup with the Irish Moss, (previously macerated in cold water,) the Sugar, and the Water. Strain, and add the Fluid Extracts. When cold, add the Camphorated Tincture of Opium.

SYRUPUS FERRI BROMIDI.

SYRUP OF BROMIDE OF IRON.

Take of Bromine, two hundred grains;

Iron Wire, one hundred grains;
 Water, a sufficient quantity;
 Sugar, five troyounces.

Introduce gradually the Bromine into a flask containing the Iron Wire and four and one-half fluidounces of Water. When the reaction has ceased and the characteristic pale green color appears, pour the contents of the flask upon a filter. Add Water through the filter until the filtrate measure four and one-half fluidounces. Dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate.

SYRUPUS FERRI OXIDI.

SYRUP OF OXIDE OF IRON.

[One fluidrachm contains two grains of Saccharated Oxide of Iron.]

Take of Saccharated Oxide of Iron, (German Pharmacopœia,) two hundred and fifty-six grains;
 Simple Syrup, fourteen fluidounces;
 Water, two fluidounces.

Triturate the Saccharated Oxide of Iron with the Water until dissolved; then add the Syrup.

SYRUPUS FERRI, QUININÆ, ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUINIA, AND STRYCHNIA.

[One fluidrachm contains one-thirty-second grain of Strychnia.]

Take of Sulphate of Iron, three hundred grains;
 Sulphate of Quinia, one hundred and ninety-two grains;
 Strychnia, six grains;

Phosphate of Sodium, one troyounce;
 Sugar, fourteen troyounces;
 Dilute Phosphoric Acid, fourteen fluidounces;
 Dilute Sulphuric Acid,
 Water of Ammonia,
 Water,
 Sweetened Water, (1 oz. to 4 fl. ozs.,) of each
 a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in four fluidounces of Sweetened Water, and the Phosphate of Sodium in another four fluidounces thereof. Mix the two solutions; wash the precipitate with Sweetened Water, and express the adhering liquid. Dissolve the Sulphate of Quinia in four fluidounces of Water with the aid of Dilute Sulphuric Acid, carefully added. Precipitate the alkaloid with Water of Ammonia in slight excess; wash the precipitate thoroughly and express the water therefrom. Dissolve first the Strychnia, and then the Quinia and the Phosphate of Iron, in the Dilute Phosphoric Acid. Add the Sugar, and dissolve. Let the finished preparation be made to measure twenty-four fluidounces by the addition of Simple Syrup, if necessary.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

PARRISH'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Take of Hypophosphite of Calcium, one and one-half
 troyounces;
 Hypophosphite of Sodium,
 Hypophosphite of Potassium, of each, two
 hundred and forty grains;

Sugar, twenty-five troyounces ;
 Boiling Water, twenty fluidounces ;
 Orange Flower Water, one fluidounce.

Dissolve the Salts in the Water, and filter the solution. Add the Sugar, and dissolve it with the aid of heat. Strain, and add the Orange Flower Water.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS.

THOMPSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Take of Hypophosphite of Calcium, two hundred and fifty-six grains ;
 Hypophosphite of Sodium, one hundred and ninety-two grains ;
 Hypophosphite of Potassium, one hundred and twenty-eight grains ;
 Sulphate of Iron, one hundred and eighty-five grains ;
 Hypophosphorous Acid (Sp. gr. 1,036,) nine fluidrachms ;
 Sugar, twelve troyounces ;
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve ninety-six grains of the Hypophosphite of Calcium in four fluidounces of Water, with the aid of heat, and acidulate the solution with a small portion of the Hypophosphorous Acid, Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in two fluidounces of Water. Mix the two solutions, and allow the mixture to stand until the Sulphate of Calcium, which is precipitated, has subsided, and pour the whole upon a paper filter. After the clear solution has passed

through the filter, wash the adhering Hypophosphite of Iron from the Sulphate of Calcium with a small quantity of Water, acidulated as before, and reserve the solution. Dissolve the remainder of the Hypophosphite of Calcium together with the Hypophosphites of Sodium and Potassium, in four fluidounces of Water, with the aid of heat, adding the remainder of the Hypophosphorous Acid. Mix the solutions, adding enough Water to make the whole measure ten fluidounces, which pour into a bottle containing the Sugar, and agitate the mixture occasionally, until the solution is complete.

SYRUPUS INULÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ELECAMPANE.

Take of Horehound,
 Elecampane,
 Spikenard,
 Comfrey, of each, two troyounces;
 Squills,
 Poppy-heads, of each, one hundred and twenty grains;
 Boiling Water, four pints.

Digest for two hours, and strain with gentle pressure. Add eighty-five troyounces of Sugar, and dissolve.

SYRUPUS PECTORALIS. (Jackson.)

JACKSON'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Take of Muriate of Morphia, four grains;
 Oil of Sassafras, two minims;

Syrup of Gum Arabic, sixteen fluidounces.

Mix.

SYRUPUS PHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PHOSPHATES.

Take of Sulphate of Iron, six hundred grains;
 Phosphate of Sodium, seven hundred and
 twenty grains;
 Phosphate of Calcium, three hundred and
 sixty grains;
 Glacial Phosphoric Acid, seven hundred and
 eighty grains;
 Carbonate of Potassium, sixty grains;
 Carbonate of Sodium, forty grains;
 Sugar, thirty-five troyounces;
 Cochineal, in fine powder, sixty grains;
 Tincture of Orange Peel, four fluidrachms;
 Muriatic Acid,
 Water of Ammonia, of each, a sufficient quan-
 tity.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in two fluidounces of boiling Water, and the Phosphate of Sodium in one fluidounce; mix the solutions, wash the precipitate formed, and drain it on a muslin filter. Mix the Phosphate of Calcium with four fluidounces of boiling water, and add a sufficient quantity of Muriatic Acid to dissolve it; then add a sufficient quantity of Water of Ammonia to re-precipitate the Phosphate of Calcium; wash the precipitate; drain it on the same filter with the Phosphate of Iron. Dissolve the Glacial Phosphoric Acid in about two fluidounces

of Water, with the aid of heat; add the moist precipitates, and when they are perfectly dissolved, add the Carbonates of Potassium and Sodium. Transfer the whole to a jar or bottle, and allow the precipitate formed to subside. Abstract the clear solution with a syphon, and preserve it in a separate vessel. To the remainder, containing the precipitate, add a sufficient quantity of Muriatic Acid to dissolve it, and add it to the other portion of the solution, together with a sufficient quantity of Water to make the whole measure twenty-four fluidounces. Then add the Sugar, Cochineal, and Tincture of Orange Peel, and agitate occasionally until the Sugar is dissolved. Lastly, strain or filter.

SYRUPUS PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

SYRUP OF TAR.

Take of Tar, one troyounce;
 Alcohol, eight fluidounces;
 Carbonate of Magnesium, one-half troyounce;
 Sugar, forty-eight troyounces;
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Tar in the Alcohol. Triturate the tincture thus obtained with the Carbonate of Magnesium, adding gradually two pints of Water. Filter, and add enough Water through the filter to make the liquid measure two pints. Add the Sugar, and dissolve with gentle heat.

SYRUPUS RHEI ALKALINUS.

ALKALINE SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, cut into small fragments, and free

from powder or dust, three troyounces;
 Carbonate of Sodium, two hundred and ninety
 grains;
 Sugar, twenty-four troyounces;
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Carbonate of Sodium in sixteen fluidounces of Water, and macerate the Rhubarb in the solution for twelve hours. Strain, and add enough water through the strainer to make the liquid measure sixteen fluidounces. In this dissolve the Sugar.

SYRUPUS SANGUINARIÆ.

SYRUP OF BLOODROOT.

Take of Bloodroot, in coarse powder, eight troyounces;
 Acetic Acid, four fluidounces;
 Water, five pints;
 Sugar, thirty troyounces.

Mix the powder with two fluidounces of Acetic Acid and one pint of Water. Macerate for three days. Then transfer the mixture to a percolator, and displace with a mixture of the remainder of the Acetic Acid and Water. Evaporate the percolate, by water bath, to eighteen fluidounces. In this dissolve the Sugar by gentle heat.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ.

SYRUP OF SENNA.

Take of Fluidextract of Senna, four fluidounces;
 Simple Syrup, twelve fluidounces.
 Mix when wanted for use.

TINCTURES.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI CREUSII.

TASTELESS TINCTURE OF IRON.

Take of Solution of Chloride of Iron, four fluidounces;
 Citric Acid, two thousand, one hundred and
 seventy-six grains;
 Carbonate of Sodium, four thousand grains,
 or a sufficient quantity;
 Water, four fluidounces;
 Stronger Alcohol, as sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Citric Acid in the Water; heat to the boiling point, and neutralize with the Carbonate of Sodium. Mix this solution with the Solution of Chloride of Iron, and add enough Alcohol to make the finished Tincture measure sixteen fluidounces.

TINCTURA OPII COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF OPIUM, OR SQUIBB'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

Take of Chloroform, three fluidrachms;
 Tincture of Opium,
 Spirit of Camphor,
 Tincture of Capsicum, of each, one fluidounce;
 Stronger Alcohol, thirteen fluidrachms.

Mix. Dose.—A teaspoonful in water.

OINTMENTS.

UNGUENTUM BELLVILLICUM.

BELLEVILLE OINTMENT.

Take of Mild Chloride of Mercury, one hundred and twenty grains;

Acetate of Lead, sixty grains;

Red Oxide of Mercury, thirty grains;

White Wax, two hundred and forty grains;

Olive Oil, four hundred grains.

Melt the Wax in the Olive Oil. Incorporate the other ingredients intimately with the fat.

UNGUENTUM BUTYRI RECENTIS.

FRESH BUTTER OINTMENT.

Take of Fresh Butter, one troyounce;

Red Oxide of Mercury, sixty grains;

Venice Turpentine, sixty grains;

Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the Red Oxide of Mercury with a sufficient quantity of Olive Oil to render it perfectly smooth. Then add the Butter and the Turpentine. Mix thoroughly.

UNGUENTUM GLYCERINI.

GLYCERIN OINTMENT.

Take of Oil of Sweet Almond, fourteen troyounces;

White Wax, two troyounces;

Spermaceti, six troyounces;

Glycerin, one fluidounce;
 Rose Water, six fluidounces;
 Borax, Powdered, sixty grains;
 Oil of Cloves, four drops;
 Oil of Rose, twelve drops;
 Tragacanth, Powdered, thirty-five grains.

Melt the Wax and the Spermaceti in the Almond Oil, by water bath. Dissolve the Borax in the Rose Water, and heat the solution to a temperature of one hundred and eighty degrees Fahrenheit. Dissolve the Tragacanth in the Glycerin. Mix the two solutions and add with constant stirring, to the melted fat as it cools. Lastly, incorporate the Oils.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OLEATIS.

ointment of Oleate of Mercury.

[Contains ten per cent. of Mercuric Oxide.]

Take of Red Oxide of Mercury, seven hundred grains;
 Nitric Acid (42°), six hundred and seventy grains;
 Water, a sufficient quantity;
 Caustic Potassa, four hundred and forty grains;
 Dilute Alcohol, eight fluidounces;
 Oleic Acid, two thousand, two hundred and twenty-four grains;
 Cosmoline, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Red Oxide of Mercury in the Nitric Acid, and add to the solution one fluidounce of Water. Dissolve the Caustic Potassa in the Dilute Alcohol and mix with the Oleic Acid. Add the Solution of Nitrate of Mercury

to the Solution of Oleate of Potassa, stirring briskly. Wash the precipitated Oleate of Mercury well with Water, and press out the Water with the pestle until removed as far as possible. Transfer the Oleate of Mercury to a tared dish, and add to it enough Cosmoline to make the total weight of the contents of the dish seven thousand grains. Then heat by water bath with occasional stirring until dissolved.

WINES.

VINUM AROMATICUM.

AROMATIC WINE.

Take of Sage, in coarse powder,
 Thyme, in coarse powder,
 Hyssop, in coarse powder,
 Spearmint, in coarse powder,
 Wormwood, in coarse powder, of each two
 hundred grains;
 Red French Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the mixed powders with a sufficient quantity of the Wine, and macerate forty-eight hours. Then pack into a conical percolator, and percolate with enough of the Wine to make the liquid measure sixteen fluidounces.

VINUM CALISAYÆ.

Take of Yellow Cinchona, in moderately fine powder,
 one and one-half troyounces;

Orange Peel, in moderately fine powder, twenty grains;

Cinnamon, in moderately fine powder,

Nutmeg, in moderately fine powder,

Cloves, in moderately fine powder, of each ten grains;

Simple Syrup, four fluidounces;

Sherry Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Percolate the mixed powders with Sherry Wine until twelve fluidounces of percolate have been obtained. Add the Syrup, and, after a few days' rest, filter.

VINUM CIBI FERRATUM.

WINE WITH BEEF AND IRON.

Take of Liebig's Extract of Beef, one troyounce;

Citrate of Iron (soluble), one hundred and ninety-two grains;

Sherry Wine, sixteen fluidounces;

Simple Syrup, two fluidounces;

Bruised Allspice, thirty grains;

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Extract of Beef in four fluidounces of Water and add the Allspice. After twenty-four hours' maceration, add the Wine and Syrup, and lastly the Citrate of Iron dissolved in two fluidounces of Water. Filter, and add enough Water through the filter to make the filtrate measure twenty-four fluidounces.

VINUM FERRI AMARUM.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Take of Sulphate of Cinchonia, ninety grains;
 Sulphate of Quinia, thirty grains;
 Soluble Citrate of Iron, one troyounce;
 Citric Acid, sixty grains;
 Sherry Wine, sixteen fluidounces;
 Elixir of Orange, eight fluidounces;
 Boiling Water, eight fluidounces.

Dissolve the Sulphates and the Citric Acid in six fluidounces of the Water, and the Citrate of Iron in the remainder thereof. Mix the solutions, and add the other ingredients. After a few hours rest, filter.

VINUM PEPSINÆ.

PEPSIN WINE.

Take of Saccharated Pepsin, two hundred and fifty-six grains;
 Dilute Muriatic Acid, two fluidrachms;
 Sherry Wine, sixteen fluidounces.

Triturate the Pepsin with about one-fourth of the Wine mixed with the Acid, until dissolved. Filter, and add the remainder of the Wine through the filter.

VINUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

WINE OF TAR.

Take of Tar, six troyounces;
 Carbonate of Magnesium, two troyounces;
 Sherry Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Tar thoroughly with the Carbonate of Magnesium. Add four pints of Sherry Wine, and digest for an hour. Filter, adding enough Sherry Wine through the filter to make the finished product measure four pints.

APPENDIX.

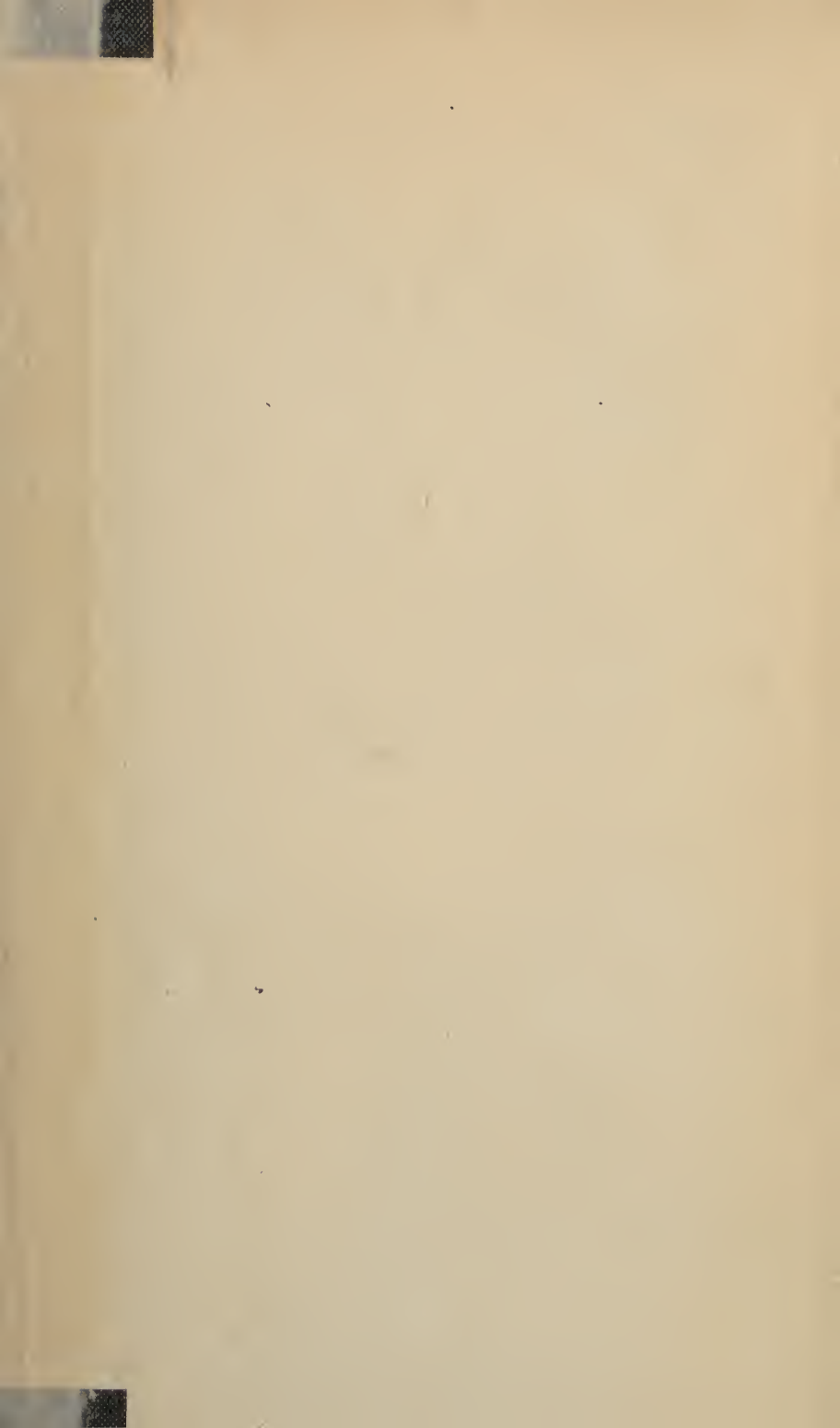


TABLE OF QUANTITIES NOT TO BE EXCEEDED IN PRESCRIPTIONS WITHOUT THE USE OF THE CAUTION-MARK !

It is understood that whenever any of the agents embraced in this table are prescribed in larger quantities than here indicated, the "caution mark" will be used—*i. e.*, the *exclamation point* (!)—placed to the left of the article in the prescription. The "caution-mark" will be used, also, when other articles, not here enumerated, are prescribed in unusually large or frequent doses.

ARTICLES.	SINGLE DOSES.	AGGREGATE IN ONE DAY.
Acid, Arsenious.....	1-6 grain.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.....
Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted.....	4 minims.....	20 minims.....
Acid, Nitromuriatic.....	4 minims.....	30 minims.....
Aconite Leaf, Extract of.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.....	10 grains.....
Aconite Root, Fluid Extract of.....	3 minims.....	8 minims.....
Aconite Root, Tincture of.....	6 minims.....	15 minims.....
Aconite Root, Fleming's Tincture of...	3 minims.....	8 minims.....
Aconitia and its Salts	1-50 grain.....	1-10 grain.....
American Hellebore, Fluid Extract of..	4 minims.....	10 minims.....
American Hellebore, Tincture of.....	5 minims.....	10 minims.....
Antimony and Potassium, Tartrate of..	2 grains.....	
Arsenate of Sodium.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.....	1 grain.....
Arsenic, Solution of Chloride of.....	6 minims.....	15 minims.....
Arsenic, Iodide of	1-6 grain.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.....
Arsenic and Mercury, Solution of		
Iodides of	10 minims.....	30 minims.....

Arsenite of Potassium, Solution of.....	15 minims.....	40 minims.....
Atropia and its Salts	1-60 grain.....	1-20 grain.....
Belladonna, Extract of.....	1 grain.....	5 grains.....
Calabar Bean, Extract of.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.....	1 grain.....
Codeia	2 grains.....	5 grains.....
Conia	1-60 grain.....	1-20 grain.....
Conium, Extract of.....	2 grains.....	8 grains.....
Croton Oil	2 minims.....	
Cyanide of Potassium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.....	1 grain.....
Digitalin	1-50 grain.....	1-20 grain.....
Digitalis Extract of	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.....	1 grain.....
Hyoscyamus, Extract of.....	3 grains.....	10 grains.....
Ignatia, Extract of.....	3 grains.....	10 grains.....
Indian Hemp, Extract of.....	1 grain.....	3 grains.....
Mercury, Corrosive Chloride of.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.....
Mercury, Iodide of, Red.....	1-6 grain.....	1 grain.....
Mercury, Iodide of, Yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.....	2 grains.....
Morphia and its Salts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.....	2 grains.....
Nux Vomica, Extract of.....	2 grains.....	5 grains.....
Opium.....	2 grains.....	8 grains.....
Opium, Extract of.....	1 grain.....	4 grains.....
Opium, Tincture of.....	25 minims.....	100 minims.....
Phosphorus.....	1-5 grain.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.....
Stramonium Leaves, Extract of.....	2 grains.....	5 grains.....
Stramonium Seed, Extract of.....	1 grain.....	3 grains.....
Strychnia and its Salts	1-12 grain.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.....



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